

the development of the leaf and flower buds, more especially the latter. This experience seems to be in accord with that of Prof. Oakes Ames, judging from his paper, "The Mycorrhiza of *Goodyera Pubescens*," *Rhodora*, Vol. 24, March 1922, pp. 37-46, in which he refers to his studies of colonies of *Goodyera* (now *Epipactis*) *pubescens*, which colonies he says are the result of seeds falling near mature plants, where mycorrhizal fungi are generally most in evidence, and where they germinate readily. Seeds which drift away on air currents or are blown abroad by the wind and fall where there is no nidus of the necessary fungus, fail to germinate. Otherwise, how account for the colony forming tendency of the species and the peculiarities of distribution.

Before closing, it may not perhaps be out of place to mention, that in the latest book on Orchids, "Enumeration of the Orchids of United States and Canada," by Prof. Oakes Ames, April 23, 1924, it will be noticed that in the Key to the genera, *Calypso* is placed among the species that have a simple rhizome. Writing to me on the subject July 2, 1924, Prof. Oakes Ames says, "I think this is right for the ordinary run of specimens one finds. The coralloid character to which you have drawn attention seems to be rare. Your notes had not come to my attention in time to make a straddle." Whilst agreeing to this in the main, I might say, that my further studies of *Calypso* incline me to the belief that this coralloid character is not so rare as at first surmised, especially where the plants are found growing on dead logs, stumps, or small branches of trees which are in a state of decay, as I have previously pointed out in the "Journal of the New York Botanical Garden," vol. 25, 1924, p. 28. The photographs from which the plate has been made were taken by the Geological Survey at Ottawa, and I am again indebted to Dr. M. O. Malte for them.

HATLEY, QUEBEC.

AN ADDITIONAL *ANYCHIA* FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—In the early part of the past century Rafinesque described a half-dozen species of *Anychia*. Specimens of these species, distributed by Rafinesque himself, and now extant, show that they represent either *Anychia canadensis* or *A. dichotoma*. Recently specimens of a plant novelty have come to hand. They represent a species

of *Anychia*—an extreme end of the genus, so to speak. This new species may be named, for the discoverer, Lawrence William Nuttall, and described, as follows:

- ✓ ***Anychia Nuttalli*** Small, sp. nov. Annual, 7–23 cm. tall, stem erect, usually simple below, dichotomously corymbose above and often with some short lateral branches, closely pubescent with short recurved hairs, brown, nodès swollen: stipules scarious, lanceolate, 2–3 mm. long, acuminate: leaves opposite, early turning brown; blades linear-elliptic to linear and often slightly-broadened upward, 0.5–1.5 cm. long, mostly acute, ciliate, otherwise glabrous, at least on their upper side, nearly sessile: hypanthium very short: calyx short-petioled, yellowish-green 1.5–2 mm. long; sepals narrowly elliptic, 3-veined, narrowly scarious-margined, hooded at the apex, but terminating in a short spine-like cusp, which extends beyond the hood: stamens about half as long as the sepal-bodies; filaments subulate; anthers didymous, much shorter than the filaments: style very short; stigmas about as long as the style: utricle lenticular, suborbicular, about 1 mm. in diameter, somewhat flattened at the top: seed yellow lenticular, less than 1 mm. in diameter.—Blue Ridge Summit, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

>About the middle of August the writer received specimens of an odd-looking forked-chickenweed from Mr. Lawrence W. Nuttall, which he had just collected in the mountains of southern Pennsylvania. In answer to a request for more specimens Mr. Nuttall wrote:

“I am sending you more specimens of the plant as requested in your letter of the 25th. The plant grows in an old field, stony and weed grown, but apparently cultivated within the last few years.

“The plant grows in association with orange-grass, clammy-cuphea, pennyroyal, etc. The field slopes toward the south, and I could not find it in a similar field next to it but facing the north.

“It is scattered about all over the field, though the largest specimens were found this morning [August 26th] at the east end of the field where they are protected from the early morning sun. These I sent.”

The species just described differs from *Anychia dichotomia* in

the larger yellow-tinged calyx, and the sepals which are more strongly hooded and terminate at the back of the hood in a spinelike cusp. The latter structure is a characteristic not before known in the genus.

JOHN K. SMALL.

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

BOOK REVIEW

CURTIS'S "A GUIDE TO THE TREES." *

There is no dearth of tree books, but Professor Curtis's "A Guide to the Trees" is aimed particularly at young folks in their teens and, so far as known to the present reviewer, no other work brings out the distinctive characters of the trees of our northeastern states in such simple and non-technical language. Keys to the genera are supplemented by keys to the species in the larger genera. Each of the species is illustrated by a good text-figure and other figures are found in the keys and in the brief glossary. The Latin names, which are made subsidiary to the "common" English names, appear to be in harmony with the recently published Standardized Plant Names prepared by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature. The importance of the trees to the life of our nation and the need for treating them with intelligence and respect are properly emphasized by the author. It is a book that will prove most useful to Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in their nature-study work and it breathes a spirit that the Scout movement is doing much to foster.

If one were to mention flaws in Professor Curtis's book, the most conspicuous may be the existence of unorthodox spellings of certain generic and specific names—spellings which do not appear to be altogether the result of hasty proof-reading, as they appear in the index as well as in the main text. Such are the unconventional but easily recognizable variants of *Asimina*, *Castanea*, *Cerasus*, *Halesia*, and *Ptelea*. But these will doubtless be set right in the second edition which a lively demand may soon make necessary.

MARSHALL A. HOWE.

* CURTIS, CARLTON C. A Guide to the Trees. Small 8vo. Pp. 1-208. 1925. Greenberg, Publisher, Inc., New York.